NUMEROUS VESSELS WRECKED.

Bostos, Tuesday, Aug 16, 1859. Advices of the 2d inst. from Pictou (N. S.), received here to-day, state, that that region had been visited by a severe gale, doing much damage, and

occasioning a fearful loss of life. On the south side of Prince Edward Island, especially, the wrecks of vessels had been numerous, and the loss of life amounted to fifty.

The California Overland Mail.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.
The Overland Mail has arrived here with California dates of the 25th ult. News unimportant.

A fire at Crescent City had destroyed property to the amount of \$30,000.

amount of \$30,000.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships Meteor and Young

American from New-York.

The Schooner Onward Ashore.

The schooner Onward, from Philadelphia for Richmond with coal, is ashore near Cape Henry. She may be saved by immediate assistance.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

THE GREAT ROMANCE OF THE AGE. CURIOUS RUMORS AND REVELATIONS.

Anthentic History of the Nicaraguan Transit and late Mail Contract.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: From the tenor of the long pending controversy touching the Nicaragua imbroglio, an observer would be led to infer that the Governments of Central America had reared insurmountable obstacles to the adjustment of Transit affairs. There is no question but this is an inference at which the majority of persons who are interested in the matter have arrived. Those uninitiated in the mysteries of the question have encouraged this erroneous impression; or rather created and then disseminated it, until they have got

themselves hopelessly bewildered. Commodore Vanderbilt smiles at the power of credulity. It is not long since that I beard him say: "I do not care a d—a "for the Nicaragua Transit. None of the fellows that "are always getting into my way have got any money, but they are determined that I shall pay them for something they suppose I want. They have no right to do this. The d---d Transit can go. I won't spend another cent."

My opinion is that this controversy has been a onesided affair from beginning to end. Though antagonistic elements have appeared to exist, it was not a real, but an apparent existence—if we except the "fight among the Commodores" and the double-reaching speculators who have tried to make something out of Commodore Vanderbilt. He has, without doubt, held both bowers and the ace of trumps ever since the termination of the year 1856, when that great game of bluff was so ably carried on for him by the indefatigable Captain Spencer. We have heard it asserted, by the way, and on very good authority. that the Captain never received any compensation for his services, and has not even been successful in getting a reimbursement of his expenses. If true, this circumstance would seem to indicate that the Trausit speculation will stand a fair chance of yet recovering handsomely from the old Commodore.

The Transit speculators commenced while he (Vanderbilt) was closing the Transit. Spencer was at San José at the time, and anticipating the excitement which arose, ceased operations at the right moment, and secured the consummation of a Transit Grant, with which he hurried away to New-York. Had that grant been carried into effect, it would have made both Costa Rica and Nicaragus bankrupt; but forfunately for those countries, the obtuseness or obduracy of Vanderbilt, or his aversion to being bled, was their salvation. Vanderbilt exhibited extraordinary tact in playing off one agent against another, while, to use his own expression, he "would wait for the wagon." It has since become notorious that he all this time riding in a chariot, for which the out this game, but we do not think there is a possi-States were muleted to the tune of \$56,000 a month This is an exhibition of tact to some purpose, and we can now understand why he refused to treat with the indefatigable agents, but, on the contrary, generated

a fend between them. Then came the Webster-Harris Grant, which was found invalid in consequence of the previous com-snitment the Government of Costa Rica had made to Commodore Vanderbilt. It was created in an emergency and answered the purpose for which it was created-viz., to get the fillibusters out of the

country. Then came the White and Stebbins Grant from Nicaragus, which was acquired by fraudulent representations. They led the anthorities in Nicaragua to believe that they had been victimized by General Walker and other parties interested in the Transit operations; that they had sent an agent to Nicaragua, and had borne heavy expenses in order to save their property and the country from the Vandals invading it, while in reality they were themselves but the fag ends of fillibusterism. The Grant was produced out of the brain of the Hon. J. L. White, a great magician and resurrectionist, who formerly flourished as counsel for the old company which had no means to put the Transit into operation, and was very anxious to sell-out if any one could be found to buy it. Commodore Vanderbilt would not do so much as to nibble at the bait—he had sworn to put White where he found him. So when White began to show some evidence of vitality, Commodore Vanderbilt dispatched Spencer to Central America to head him off, which was effectually accomplished. Besides, Spencer returned to New-York with another grant in his pocket, and not that alone, but a clean act of incorporation. The first information we had of this was from Washington, where Vanderbilt and Spencer were seen, arm in arm, perambulating the avenues, and rapping at the portals of the Executive Chamber, and together praying for a mail contract. Wall street was startled. The stocks of the various companies that trade by way of Panama began to fall rapidly. The respective presidents of these companies were off to Washington in the lightning trains, and manifested great agony. Vanderbilt was very busy at the time, and would no be interrupted. It was a strange sight to see men of their position dancing attendance upon Commodore Vanderbilt until the small hours of the morning, when he condescended to receive them with, "Now, gen-"tlemen, what the h-ll do you want ?"

A little arrangement was consummated. But no one must know its import, for there was a masterly stroke to be made, which, if it did 'llustrate nothing instructive, showed that it was utterly impossible for speculators to get hold of Commodore Vanderbilt's money-bags. One hundred thousand dollars in specie was shipped off, ostensibly to consummate the arrangement and open the Transit. The "amiable "Dan," better known to the public as D. B. Allen. esq., was sent in company with Spencer, who was to receive \$100,000 commission when all was finished. But the smoke of the steamer bearing the precious freight was scarcely out of sight when the stocks o' the other companies began to rise higher and still higher until they reached an unprecedented figure. The messengers arrived in Nicaragna, when an inculting ultimatum was written by President Martinez, refusing to comply with their demands. What was the object of sending that amount of money ! There

was a threefold object: let, to pull wool over the eyes of outside operators in the stocks, and afford knowing ones a chance; 2d, to bilk the agent out of his commission; 3d, to deceive the anthorities in Central America, and keep the door open for fature

operations. in October, 1856, when Gen. Jerez, the representarangement with Mesers. Wallace, Van Dyke, and associates, which was to be subject, however, to the Nicaraguan Government. Duplicates of this arrangemert were transmitted to the Government for approval, and able sgents were sent out to engineer the matter; and the result of the negotiations has appeared in the newspapers.

Then came the Johnson Mail contract. Who has not heard of Johnson, the mail contractor? Some etter-writers at Wathington raised a report that Johnson was a myth. This was a mistake. pen to know that "Johnson, the Mail Man," has stopped at one of our principal hotels. It is true that he was not known there previous to his name being heralded as "the mail contractor," but after that auspicious event we saw him a number of times in some of the most conspicuous rooms, as "Johnson, he mail centractor." The wags carried the thing too far, for, though Johnson was not unwilling to con virce people of distinction that he was no myth, he nevertheless got disgusted with the gross familiarity of the boys, who insisted upon introducing him to the same individuals over and over again. Had the affair been properly managed, the Metropolitan Hotel might have been crowded every evening and morning with inquiring guests who desired an introduction to the dis tinguished man. The boys really thought there was fan in the affair, and they were so desirous of obtaining their full share that Johnson was compelled to abandon the Metropolitan and take lodgings at the Smith-sorian. For the perfect satisfaction of all whom it may concern, we pledge our veracity that Johnson is a living reality. It is true he has but seldom been visible in New-York during the last month, since his associates tricked him into signing away the mail contract, and then publishing that "Johnson was only a broker in the transaction."

The manner of signing away that mail contract wa one of the most laughable farces ever enacted. It took place at the St. Denis Hotel; and we stall endeavor to give every particular of it, as it was related to us by one of the principals in the affair.

A Philadelphia lawyer was on hand to act in the capacity of scribe, being at the same time also interested in the transaction. Drinkables were provided. The preamble was drawn up, and Johnson called on to sign. He modestly requested to read the docu-ment, but found it very badly written—to read the writing of a Philadelphian being at no time a very easy job. His disposition was no way backward, but after four hours' discussion, varied with suitable refreshments, he found that he had not made any headway with the manuscript. It was then agreed that the writer should read the document, which was done; but the mail contractor was still unsatisfied, and requested permission to copy it. This was agreed to. The work was commenced, and at the end the fourth line, the Hon. J. L. White exclaimed "Hold on! d-n you! You have interpolated a whole line. I won't stand any d-d fooling! Now sign the paper." "Don't be too hard on him," said the Philadelphia lawyer, "let him go on and satisfy himself that all is right." "No, Sir!" answered White, "I won't be insulted in my own room by any two-shilling fellow; he has asked permission to copy the paper, and in four lines he has interpolated one whole new line, and I won't stand that " Remarks were made by other members of the company, appa rently apologizing for the mail-man, but in reality tended to throw dust in his eyes, and prevent him reterting on the violence of White. Johnson finally assented, signed the document, and from that night to the present day is seldom visible.

The history of that mail contract is well worthy of being recorded, and if we were to stop here, our re cord would be incomplete. But we shall proceed and attempt to open the eyes of Uncle Sam, so that when he shall see how he himself has been humbugged, he may possibly understand some of the tricks that have been played off on Nicaragua for some time past.

The fact is, that there is a set of chaps about these

parts, who are trying, by hook or by crook, to get hold of something that somebody else wants; though they themselves could do nothing with it, if they go ng community between the Atlantic and Pacific | bility of their ever doing it again. They had succeeded in "roping in" the old California Mail o tractor, and after several months of unceasing and assiduous efforts, they have now published to the world that their arrangements are consummated; that they have purchased the steamship Hermann from Capt. Wright. This purchase is, without doubt, a similar purchase to that of the Scottish Chief, and the Amazon, which are said to be very available for service on the San Juan River. The first named boat would be of very little use there, and has not yet left quay work. The Amszon is a double stern-wheel boat, and how do they propose to get her down to Greytown? Any person having the least experi-ence with stern wheel boats of light draught, will say that she cannot run to that place. Even allowing the possibility of a smooth sea the whole trip, she can make no better headway than a "sow going to war."

But to return to the history of the Mail Contract. We state from our personal knowledge, Johnson's letters to the contrary notwithstanding, that the contract has been offered to both Vanderbilt and Aspinwall-a fact which can be substantiated under oath. The speculators say that both of these Companies have offered to do their ocean service, which we pronounce false. We know that they have tried every means in their power to effect such an arrangement. The inhabitants of the Pacific States were ready to ony, provided the contract could be changed so as to

ead rio Panama, instead of rio Nicaragua.

Johnson at one time had a great notion for the steamer Bay State, which he believed efficient for the Pacific side, and an excellent choice, provided they could find a proper mate to assist her. In his own words, "two such bosts were every way adequate to the service." Next there was some talk of getting Mitchill's steamship line for this side. The Colonel owever, "damped" the Bay State, and opened a correspondence for the purchase of two Collins steamers for the Pacific service. Here the old mail line, with the assistance of the Pacific Railroad Company.

stepped in and headed them off.

Poor fellows! they appear to perform any amount of negotiations, all to very little purpose. And now they inform us, through the press, that they have purchased the steamer Hermann, and that they intend to secure two others. Let us hope that they will get them. But after they have succeeded, we should like to know where they intend to get coals from, on the

We stated that last year Gen. Jerez made an arrangement with Messrs, Wallace & Vandyke, which was denominated "A Cession of the Nicaraguan Transit," subject to the approval of his Government. But the arrangement was never approved by the Nicaraguan Government, Messry, Wallace & Vsndyke-or, as we suppose, some one else for them - now say that their grant does not require any approval from that Government; that they never tried get such approval, beyond an act of incorporation; and failing in this, that they have been "incor perated under the steamship law of the State. Now, the laws of Nicaragua are such that not even the whole Executive Department combined can alien ate any property, lands, or privileges belonging to the State, to foreigners, without the approbation of both Houses, in session at Managua. Much less is it in the power of Plenipotentiary Ministers to make such

What are the speculators about in attempting to act

under the Wallace-Vandyke grant?

They have had a number of interviews with the bine gray eyed man," and were willing to carry him back to that country and let him reenact all the horrors of his former campaign. But Mr. J. L. White said that "Walker wanted a master." Sir, are well enough, provided you have a master; you must obey orders if we put you there again." This did not suit the blue-gray-eyed man of destiny. So they shook him off, and now Henningson, who beir present mediator with "Live-Oak George," has, at (beir solicitation, been trying his hand. Henningsen is the man they have now chosen to revolutionize Central America. We were informed in a very confidential manner several days ago by one of the speculators, that "Live-Oak George" had subscribed a million of dollars. "Yes, Sir," said he, opening his eyes to their utmost capacity, " I was present at the notary public's when the signature was verified and witnessed." Now, it is well known that their intention is to gain ingress to the lake, under the shadow of the United States mails. This is their programme, and it remains to be seen whether the officials of our Government will allow an armed body with such intentions to leave these shores. Let us hope that the authorities are not cognizant to the whole arrangement. We have been repeatedly told by the speculators that

it was all understood at Washington. If Central America must be revolutionized by other means than a commercial relation, which would inev itably tend to bring about that result, let it be done under the auspices of genuine military talent, and not by a Walker who has proved himself to be a coldblooded little tyrant; or a Henningsen, who has demelished the finest city in the country rather than let it come into the postession of its rightful owners, and who vaingloriously reared up a sign with the inscription, "Here stood Granada."
New-York, Aug. 16, 1850. ONE WHO KNOWS.

POLITICAL.

-At the recent election in Oregon for Member o Congress, County Commissioners, Judges, Assessors and Justices of the Peace, Members of the Legisla ture were not elected-the Senate, elected last year holding for four years, and the Assembly for two years. At a legislative caucus held a few days before the recent adjournment it was found impossible for the Democracy to agree upon a candidate to fill the United States Senatorial vacancy, and no choice was

-The Opposition Convention of Georgia, at its session at Atlanta on the 10th inst., nominated Warren Akin as their candidate for Governor.

- The late elections in Kentucky and Tenness have been remarkable for the closeness of the contest between the parties in several of the Congressional Districts. In the IVth Congressional District of Kentucky, which was the residence of Mr. Bell, the American candidate for Governor, he received a majority of one vote over Mr. Magoffin, his Democratic opponent. The Opposition candidate for Congress, Mr. Anderson, was elected by three majority over his Democratic opponent. In the Lexington or VIIIth Congressional District of Kentucky, Magoffin, Democrat, for Governor, has two majority over Bell. Simms, Democrat, for Congress, has 67 over Harlan. In the IXth Congressional District of Tennessee, The Memphis Argus of the 9th inst. says there is a tie between Etheridge, American, and At kins, Democrat. Other accounts elect Etheridge by 26 majority. In the IIId Congressional District of Tennessee, Mr. Brabson, Opposition, for Congress, is elected by 80 majority over Sam. Smith, Democrat In the 1st Congressional District, Mr. Nelson, Opposition, is elected to Congress by 50 majority.

-In the IIId Congressional District in Kentucky, Mr. Sale, the Democratic candidate for Congress, was best-en 1,312 votes. In the same District, Magottin, for Governor, was beaten only 501 votes.

-We learn from The Georgetown (Ky.) Gazette, that the Democratic citizens of Big Eagle, Scott County, illuminated their houses on the road for twelve miles, in honor of the election of Simms to Congress. The Opposition "kept dark."

-The returns for Supreme Court Judge from 67

counties of Missouri give the following result: For Ewing 25,748

" Adams 22,873

" Hall 7,577

— The Oncida Sachem suggests the following as a

trong ticket for the consideration of the Republican State Convention: For Sec'y of State, Geo. W. Paterson; for Controller, Wm. A. Wheeler; for Treasurer, Lockwood L. Doty; for Attorney-General, D. Dudley Field: for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Chas. Hopkins (Hughes !); for Canal Commissioner, Wm. H. Robertson. The Syracuse Standard says the above is a good ticket, but adds: "How would the above is a good ticket, but sads: How would this do! For Controller, Elias W. Leavenworth; for Secretary of State, Beman Brockway; for Treasurer, Philip Dorsheimer; for Attorney-General, Wm. Curtis Noyes; State Engineer, — Wentz; Canal Commissioner, Humphrey G. Root; for Inspector of State Prisons, Wesley Bailey; for Judge of the Court of Appeals, D. Dudley Field."

-A special dispatch to The Baltimore Sun says: —A special dispatch to *The Baltimore Sun* says:

The acquaintances of Señor Jerez, late Nicaraguan Minister here, are confident of his ability to induce affairs at home favorably to our interests. They predict success to Prof. Dimitry in the mission to Central America, to which it is said he has been appointed if he speaks the language of that people and is thoroughly informed of their character, as well as of all the points of the questions at issue."

The Washington States says: The Washington States says:

Mr. Dimitry will leave Washington at a very early
day, perhaps next Saturday, for Central America. He
will be instructed not to present his credentials to the
Nicaraguan Government, unless that Government expunges the obnoxious articles in the Lamar Zeledon
Preaty, which, no doubt, will be done long before Mr.
Dimitry reaches Nicaragua. We are satisfied, in fact,
the satisfied how accomplished." hat it has already been accomplished.

... The returns of the recent elections from the several counties of Alabama, leave little doubt that the people have refused to restore the amendments of the Constitution returning to annual sessions of the Lecislature.

-Franklin Smith, esq., has announced himself as andidate for Congress in the IVth District of Mississippi, now represented by the Hon O. R. Singleton. The Canton Commonwealth says that he calls himself the People's candidate. Capt. Smith is classed as a

-The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer learns that the Democracy in Nashville made preparations for a grand jubilee over the defeat of Emerson Etheridge, which was expected until the returns came in. They had orgaged a band and sixteen horses to draw them, and painted a stupendous banner with a free negro on

-The Straight-out Americans of New-Jersey have ssned the following call for a State Convention:

AMERICAN CONVENTION OF INDEPENDENT AMERICANS AMERICAN CONVENTION OF INDEPENDENT AMERICANS,
The undersigned, the State Executive Committee of the Independent American party, in pursuance of the direction of the
Mass Meeting of the American Party, held at Camden on the 4th
of August 1859, in conformity to a call subscribed by several
thousand Americans, hereby give holice to all professing the
principles of the American Party, and who are opposed to any
fusion with any other political party whatever, that a "State
"Convention of the American party will be held at Camden, at
"If "clock m., on Thursday, the lat of September, 1859, for the
"purpose of normating a candidate for Governor.
All such Americans who are opposed to Fusion, or any connection with any other political party, are requested to meet in their
respective townships and wards, and appoint three delegates to
represent said townships and wards respectively in said Convention.

LOHN K PORFRTS.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, JOHN K. ROBERTS, REILY BARRETT, J. G. READING,
J. G. TOMLIN,
JOHN W. CHESTER,
LEHMAN RICE,
Camden, Aug. 9, 1859.

-The Louisville Democrat has information from an opposition friend of the Fourth District, that there is on error in the poll-books of one of the Cumberland county precincts, which will give Chrisman (Dem. majority of seven votes. We give the above merey as a report. The official returns have not yet been eccived at Frankfort, and we think that our friend, Mr. Anderson, is not so certain of his seat as he might be. The Board of Supervisors at Frankfort can only decide the vote in the Fourth District.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVEN-108 - Fulten County - William G. Wait and Archi-

bald McFarlan. Warren .- N. E. Sheldon and Walter

"Automaton," whose ideas find cordial support in the Montgomery journals, suggests to the chess players of the South the policy of hobling a Chess Congress at Montgomery, Ala., the 20th December next.

at Montgouvery, Ala., the 20th December next.

"Georgia has some of the most adroit players in the South, and could send a strong delegation. So could South Carolina and Louisiana. Alabama has among the gentlemen elected to legislate for her this Winter several of the most skillful players in the Union, prominent among whom towers the genius of her gifted poet, orator and statesman, A. B. Meek, who will second this suggestion. Certainly no one will cony that Montgomery is as pleasant a place to meet at as can be found in the wide world."

—The Providence Journal 2015.

-The Providence Journal says:

"Caleb Cushing has declined the mission to Centra America. It is very surprising that it should be of-fered to him. According to all the Democrito tests, he is quite disqualified. In the first place, he speaks the language, which is of sizelf, if we may judge from the language, which is of itzelf, if we may judge from the usual character of the foreign appointments, a fa-tal objection. Moreover, he labors under the addi-tional disadvan age of a thorough knowledge of the French, which is the common language of diplomacy; and to complete his unfitness, he is a scholar, a statesman, and thoroughly acquainted with he history and policy of our Government. Such a man would settle the South American question in a month, and there would be nothing for the Administraman would seed to the monthing for the Administra-ion to fasten a quarrel upon with the feeble powers of Central America."

PERSONAL.

-Among the dispossessed crowned heads who so licit reinstatement at the hands of foreign powers, a new claimant has started his grievances in the person of Gustavus Vasa, now in Vienna, who, on the death of King Oscar (Bernadotte), claims to ascend the Swedish throne of his ancestors. He has notified his claim to the Courts of Berlin, Petersburg, Loudon, and Copenhagen. From the King of Denmark he is not likely to obtain recognition, inamench as the last news from Stockholm states the sudden arrival of his his Danish Majesty on board his yacht Falk, on a visit to the new sovereign, Charles XV.

-The sister of Chateubriand, Countess Maring, living at Dinan, Bretagne, has celebrated her hundredth

-Letters from the French Minister report his health still feeble. He is at a watering-place at Lorraine, and expects to return to this country.

-The Professors in the new Presbyterian University at Chicago have accepted. Their salaries are \$3,000 each. Dr. N. L. Rice accepts the Professorship tendered him, but declines for the present the \$3,000. He says he is amply paid as pastor of the North Church, and his service is to be given gratis.

-Ex-Gov. Seymour of Connecticut, late Minister to St. Petersburg, writes to a committee of his fellow citizens who are making preparations to receive him, that he leaves Liverpool on the steamer Canada on

-The Hon. John Miner Betts of Virginia is at the

Astor House. -The City Council of Cleveland, Ohio, have contracted for the erection of a monument to Commo fore Perry in their Park, and the work has been placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. Walcutt of this city. The monument is to be about 25 feet high, consisting of an ornamented pedestal, adorned with appropriate basreliefs, and crowned with a statue of Perry, the statue to be 81 feet in hight. On the tablets beneath the statue are to be the arms of the States of Rhode Island and Ohio. The whole structure is to be of Italian marble. It will be completed, ready for commemorative services, it is expected, by Sept. 10, 1860. Mr. Walcut is already engaged on the model of the

-The Evening Post says, that "the announce ment that Charles Dickens inteads to visit this country in the Fall for the collection of a new batch of American Notes, is more than mere rumor. The distinguished author is under engagements to give sixty 'Readings,' according to a prearranged programme, at various points, for the very reasonable remuneration of \$25,000 cash at the start, and onefourth of the net profits of the exhibition."

-The Boston Journal learns that Mr. Wetmore. owner of the "Chateau sur Mer" at Newport, was stricken by a paralytic shock at the breakfast table a few days since, and now lies in a critical situation. At last accounts he was unable to speak.

-Among the notable men who were born or have lived in Newburyport. Mass., are the Rev. Drs. Tyng and Spring of New-York; Jacob Little, the New-York broker who "breaks" so often: Prof. Parsons of Harvard College; Col. Albert Pike, the eccentric poet of Arkansas; the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and Lord Timothy Dexter, the genius who made a fortune by shipping warming-pans and mittens to the West Indies, and once wrote an illiterate book without punctuation, but with several pages of points at the end, with directions to the reader to "salt and pepper as he chused."

-Messre. Bailey, Webster & Co. of Boston anounce their intention to issue a weekly paper, to be called The Boston Critic. "Its aim will be to fulfill its title."

-Mej. F. W. Copus of South Carolina has accepted the Superintendency of the Georgia Military In-

-The Hon. Alfred Conkling, formerly United States District Judge for the Northern District of New-York, has taken up his residence in Omaha City, Nebraska. -A letter from the Rev. Dr. Randall, dated Lon-

don, Aug. 1, states that he intended to sail from Liverpool for Boston in the steamer of the 1t3h. He was ill in Italy, but is now well.

-A woman named Mrs. Frances Temple of Boston, publicly cowhided Russell R. Rogers, a baker, in Dudley-street, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon. Slander is said to have been the cause of the castigation. which was severe.

-A gentleman killed himself in Florida last week for the love of a Miss Bullett. The poor fellow

couldn't live with a Bullett in his heart. -The Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, recently submitted to a painful surgical operation at Easton, Pa. The operation consisted in the removal of a portion of a detached bone in his thigh, which had been a source of much irritation to his limb ever since his duel with Mr. Wise, at which time the injury equaing the wound was done. After the bone was removed a portion of the ball was found embedded in it.

-The New-York correspondent of The Boston Pos

asys:

In a former letter I have referred to the wealth of the ecclesiastical society of which the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander was the almost idolized pastor. A few years ago the financial managers of the society voted to advance their minister's salary from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum. Upon communicating this resolution to Dr. Alexander they were surprised to receive from the intended beneficiary a contreous but firm declination of the proposed addition to his income, upon the ground that his style of living was already more than fully met by his salary; and his preference was plainly expressed that the money thus offered him should be made more useful in some needler family circle. The money, however, had been by formal vote appropriated, and must be expended in accordance with the original design. It was, therefore, in part, put into the shape of a policy upon the pastor's life for \$5,000. This amount, consequently, is now, together with accumulated savings from his income, in all amounting to about \$12,000, a legacy to the widow and children who survive. The whole-hearted, whole-souled members of the church, not satisfied with this, have discussed and are perfecting a plan to raise a sufficient sum, in addition to the total parts of the church to the value and of \$25,000. In a former letter I have referred to the wealth of of the cannot are perfecting a plan to raise a sufficient sum, in addition to that above named, to form a fund of \$25,000 or \$30,000 for the independent support of Dr. Alexan-

-The following is from a letter from Mr. Thos. Carlyle to "S. A. Alibone, esq., (Book-writer, &c.)." the editor of the Authors' Dictionary. The letter is dated at Aberdour, on the Frith of Fourth, in that part of the east of Scotland called "The Kingdom of the, where Mr. Carlyle is at work on his Frederick he Great:
"I can truly say the labor you have gone into (which search the road to the "Tip Top House" in season for next year's travel. Fife." where Mr. Carlyle is at work on his Frederick the Great:

appears to be faithfully done, wherever I can jud, to of it) fills me with astoniahment; and is, indeed of An amount almost frightful to think of. There seems to be no doubt the book will be welcome to innumerable reading beings, and tell them much that they wish to know; to me the one fault was that, like the Appalle Paul's sheet of beasts, it took in the clean and unclean, and thereby became of such presents. clean, and thereby became of such unmanageable bulk to say to more. Readers are not aware of the fact, but a fact it is of daily increasing magnitude, and stready of terrible importance to readers, that the first grand necessity in reading is to be vigilantly, escientiously select; and to know everywhere the books, like human souls, are actually divided into who we may call 'sheep and goats' the latter put inexes, ably on the left hand of the Judge; and tending every goat of them at all moments, whither we know; and much to be avoided, and, is possible, ignored, by all

"This is candidly my verdict; and I regret to think you cannot well like it; nor, as you perceive, had I ary wish to produce it till summoned."

sare creatures

-The Paris correspondent of The Court Journa tells us that there have been serious fends between the Empress Eugenie and the Princess Clotilds Prince Napoleon's young Sardinian wife. He says:

the Empress Eugenie and the Princess Clotilds, Prince Napoleon's young Sardinian wife. He says:

"The Marchesa de Villamarina, whose attachment to the Princess Clotilde has withstood every chance and change of marriage and of transplantation, has been, ever since the peace, upon the stiffest and most impracticable terms with the Court, and has kept herself as closely closed as possible at the Palais Royal, with the Princess Clotilde, her present friend and quandum pupil. In those time-hallowed walls, acroened from the sun by closed jalousies, the two Sardiaian ladies have sat day after day, paying attention to nothing but the telegraphic dispatches which arrive from Turin, returning answers, and framing all kinds of phantaemageria concerning the next scenes to be played out in this drama, which, according to them, had been withdrawn from the stage before it was half performed, or rather, whose author has blown out the lights, turned the gas off, and left the concluding tableaux to be played in the dark. It seems that, from the very first, there was but little cordiality between the ladies of the Palais Royal and the ladies of the Taileries. The Princess Mathilde was the only lady among the latter who sought to conciliate the old-fashiosed prejudices of the Court of Turin to the more modern free and easy style of the Tuileries. This lady did everything in her power to draw the contending elements together. She even painted Mile. de Villamarina's portrait, and sent it to the Exhibition; but this had no conciliatory effect at all, just the coutrary. The return of the Emperor and the Prince added fresh fuel to the flame. So much had to be complained of, so much had to be told, and the tale was so sad and full of woe, that an explaration was demanded by the Prince. Of coarse, this was accorded, and it needed but a moment's reasoning to convince any one capable of such unusual exercise in Paris, that the complaints were but the discontented poutings of a spoiled child, under the unjust impression of neglect. Even the

-M. Jullien, who has been a prisoner in Clichy since the beginning of May, has been set at liberty by a decree of the Imperial Court, reversing a judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce. The circumstances

of the Tribunal of Commerce. The circumstances were simply these:

In 1852, M. Jullien, being in London, obtained from the Home Secretary a certificate under the act of 1844, conferring upon him the rights in the United Kingdom of a natural born subject (excepting always the right to be a member of Parliament of her Majesty's Privy Council), and he took the oath of allegiance to the Queen accordingly. On coming to Paris this year M. Jullien was arrested on mense process by a money changer of the Faubourg St. Honoré, named Delapierre, to whom had been indorsed a bill of exchange accepted by M. Julian in favor a Mr. Chappell of London. The only ground on which the arrest could be maintained was that M. Jullien was a foreigner, for one Frenchman cannot arrest another on the mense London. The only ground on which the arrest could be maintained was that M. Jullien was a foreigner, for one Frenchman cannot arrest another on the mease process. The day after his arrest M. Jullien declared himself a bankrupt, and an application was subsequently made to the Tribunal of Commerce, praying for an order for his discharge from custody. This Court held that the effect of the certificate which M. Jullien had obtained in England, was to strip him of the rights of a Frenchman, and that he was not entitled to the benefit of the French bankruptcy laws. It is plain that, in delivering the judgment, the Tribunal of Commerce completely miscarried. The French law, it is true, differing in this respect from the English, allows a Frenchman to shake off his nationality and become the subject of another power. But in accepting the benefits of the statute of 1844 M. Jullien had no inteation to cease to be a Frenchman, and most certainly did not become an Englishman. He became at most a denizen of Englard, and, according to the express words of the certificate, the privileges which it conferred upon him were limited to the United Kingdom, and would not accompany him abroad. The Imperial Court, in reversing the erroneous judgment of the court below observed, that the oath of allegiance taken under the statute of 1844, was nothing more in effect than a formal recognition of that local and transitory allegiance which every foreigner owes to the Queen of England, from the mere fact of his living under her protection."

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: By section 2d of the Registry Law, it is required that the registry lists shall be alphabetically arranged, and the voter's residence designated by putting the street, number, place, or otherwise, to show as near as may be where it is. It then authorizes the Registry Boards to take from the County Clerk's office, the last general election poll-lists of their respective Election Districts, and says, "It shall be the duty of the said Inspectors (of Registration) to enter in said (Registry) lists the names of all persons residing in their Election District whose

names appear on the poll list." As the law has not heretofore required that the residence of voters should be entered upon the poll lists, they, I believe, have not been generally so entered,

certainly not with due particularity.

Now as the Registry Boards are only required to add from their Poll Lists to the registry lists the names of all persons residing in their Election Districts. how, I ask, can they add from the poll lists any but such as they then know to be actual residents of the Election Districts? It is true, an intelligent Board may know a large majority of the residents of the District, but it is also true that the number is large who would not be known to the best-selected Board possible.

Names may be incorrectly written upon the poll lists. Names may be incorrectly written upon the poil lasts, or they may be illegibly written, and residences may, if put down at all, be wrongly put down, whereby great injustice and difficulty may result from depending upon the poll-lists. By section 5 of the law, it requires the oath of two voters to erase the name of a person improperly registered. How much better it is, then, to keep them off in the first place.

If the view I have taken of this branch of the Registration is correct if appears to me important, for the

If the view I have taken of this branch of the Registry law is correct, it appears to me important, for the orderly and satisfactory working of the law, that the Registry Boards and the public press should impress upon the electors the necessity and importance of seeing personally that their names are properly registered. The first meetings of the Registry Boards will be on the third Tuesday previous to the election, and the last on the Tuesday and Wednesday previous.

I may hereafter comment upon other sections of the law.

YORKYLLE.

To prevent accidents, says a Western exchange, at he crossing of the Pittaburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Dayton and Michigan roads, it is said that the Superintendents are about to issue to Conductors and Engineers the following rule:

ductors and Engineers the following rule:

"Hereafter, when trains on these roads are approaching each other, Conductors and Engineers will be required to bring their respective trains to a dead halt, before reaching the point of intersection, and be very careful not to proceed until each train has passed

Supplement No. V. of the American Lloyds has just been issued. Mr. Jabez Williams has been appointed Consulting Agent of the Board.

The St. Joseph Mo. Gazette of the 9th inst., speak . of the arrival of a number of Mormons from Salt Lake in that city, who report that four or five thousand recessant Saints will make their exodus from the valley

It is said that the Mount Washington Railroad Com-

THE TURF. PRINCESS AGAIN BEATEN BY FLORA

TEMPLE.

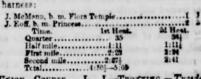
Another trot took place pesterday between Flows
Temple and Princess, two-mile heats, in harness, for
a purse of \$1,000, which resulted in favor of Piera. bo made the best time; two mile heats, on record.

First Heat.—The start was good, Princess at once taking the lead, followed closely by Flora. As they neared the last turn, Flora closed up, and passed Princess, making the first mile in 2:23. Flora bcreased the gap to about two lengths, and in going round the last tern the California mare broke to badly as to allow Flora to increase the distance by about four lengths. She won the heat smid the beers of the crowd in 4 50]. Princess came in badly Intresied and bleeding in the inside of one of and-legs, where she had been out by the whip.

SECOND HEAT.-After several false starts they got Princess considerably abead, Flora inside. Prinrese kept the first place all the way to the home stretch, where Flora closed with her, and passed the score a little ahead, in 2:24. After this Flora kept

the lead all the time, and won the race in 5:05. There was not much betting, the friends of Priace being afraid to venture their money. The rate vieus to the start was in Flora's favor, \$100 to \$30.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—GREAT TROFFING.— Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859. Parse \$1,000, 2 mile heets. in harness:



Usion Course, L. I .- TROTTING .- Tuesday Aug. 16, 1859. Match, \$1,000; mile and repeat:

NOTED HORSES TO BE AT THE NATIONAL SHOW .-NOTED HORSES TO BE AT THE NATIONAL SHOW.—
We are informed that the energetic manages of the Dayton National Horse Fair, J. Milton Smith, each has had assurances from the owners and Keepers that they will bring their stock to the National Fair at this city in September next. A mong them will probably be Flore Temple, Princess, Lancet, and quite stud of other nage of equal note. It is saidthat he net of The Ledger will send his famous horse Lanten at to compete with all the trotters on the ground. A by time will surely be had at the Fair here is Esptember, the "biggest herse time" over witnessed in Objection 10.

MARINE APPAIRS.

The yacht Irene, which left Newport a few infinites before 9 a. m. on Monday, arrived at Piker's Island on Tuesday morning, just before 3 o'clerk, having run 180 miles in 18 hours.

DISCOVERY OF AN ISLAND?

The New-Bedford Mercury learns by a private letter that Capt. Robert D. Eldridge, of the back Amazon of Fairhaven, has discovered an island in the Pacific Ocean, several hundred miles from any Isad laid down on the charts. The letter was dated at sea, Jan. 16, 1859, and in it Capt. Eldridge says of the island:

"It is in latitude 0 45 N., and longitude 176 35 W.; very low and dangerous, and is, I expect, the last resting place of the crew of some of the snips which have been missed in years gone by. I ran along the lees side within pistol shot of the beach, but it was too rough to land; and after convincing myself that there were no living people upon the island, squared away again. On the highest part of the island is a house, apparently built from pieces of a wreck, with a flag-staff at one end, from which still dangled the halyard block. Near the house were several little hrammucks, each with a tall, upright stone upon it, evidently the graves of the poor fellows who had escaped from the wreck of their vessel, and died on this dreary spot, where perhaps they had spent months in vainly looking for a passing sail to relieve them from their weary prison."

THE GLOUCESTER STEAMER.

The citizens of Gloucester have already subscribed the liberal sum of \$20,000 towards the building of a new steamboat to be placed on the route between Gloucester and Boston. A committee will leave for New-York immediately, for the purpose, says the The Herald, of making a contract with parties is that city to build a sea going steamer of about 200 tuns burden, which will probably be ready for the Company by November next. [Bost. Traveller.]

THE TRIP OF THE FENINGRE COOPER.

Company by November next.

THE TRIP OF THE FENIMORE COOPER.

THE Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches of date Hong-Kong, May 25, from Lieut. Brooke, commanding United States Schooner Fenimore Cooper. The Fenimore Cooper sailed some months since from San Francisco on a voyage of observation and survey of the route from California to China. Much interesting information has been gained by this voyage, including a table of chronometrical differences of all the points on the route between San Francisco and Hong-Kong, as well as a more accurate chart of the islands, rects, &c., that lie upon the route. The crew of the Cooper were all well, and the vessel would soon put to sea again for a voyage of observation among the islands on the coast of Japan, from which much useful islands on the coast of Japan, from which much scientific and nautical information is expected.

FISHERMEN LOST.—The schooner smack Ocean Queen of New-London, lost two of her crow last week, while cruising about George's Bank. The two men Chapell and Havens, left the schooner together in a small beat to haul the trolls. A thick fog was prevailed ing at the time, and the water was quite ron the time of their starting nothing was seen of them; and the captain of the schooner after them; and the captain of the solonore after waiting and cruising during two days, gave them no as lost. Whether they overloaded their boat and it wasswamped with them, or whether, by possibility, they have been picked up by some other vessel in the neighborhood, cannot at present be ascertained.

THE BILLIARD MATCH AT CINCINNATE.- The Cincinnati Gazette has a long account of the billiard of Cincinnati, and Michael Phelan of this city. which was played before 200 spectators. We have already chronicled the result, received by telegraph. Mr. Tiemann beat the others, and Mr. Bird was beaten by Mr. Phelan. The Guzetta concludes its

beaten by Mr. Phelan. The Gazet's cancindes its account as follows:

"Taken as a whole, the match was somewhat of a disappointment to the amsteurs present. It seemed to be generally felt that the players were not doing their best. In a certain sense they were not, as they did not equal their best play. The highest run made was 57, and that is nothing extraordinary, for tip-top players. But it must be remembered that this match was a friendly match, and that they would not be likely to exert themselves so much as when something, whether money or reputation was at stake. And as every billiard-player knows, a great deal depends upon a variety of circumstances in themselves smell, but in the aggregate of importance. Sometimes the best of players cannot make the simplest shows. In does not appear to have control of himself. Then again balls will run badly despite his efforts to the contracy.

"The balls used in the match on Saturday evening were a quarter of an inch larger in diameter than those Mr. Phelan is accustomed to use; and it must be remembered that he is Mr. Themann agasst. His reputation is thoroughly established as the best player in America, and he would gain nothing by beating his courteons host.

"Yet we saw enough of Mr. Phelan's power to convince us that he can, to use a common phrase, "do anything he wants to with the kells." That is, thoroughly he is conversant with the table.

"Mr. Bird is a graceful and capid player. His wrist."

anything he wants to with the sells. That is, thoroughly he is conversant with the table.

"Mr. Bird is a graceful and rapid player. His wrist is supple and his touch delicate. He sever hesitates as to his shot, calculating the effect, but seems to be

as to me shot, calculating the way, sat seems to be aware of it by instinct.

"Mr. Tieman, on the contrary, is a slow player. He studies the effect of each shot, the position it will leave, &c. But when his mind is made up he is sure. That difficult business of nursing, which appears so simple, and yet is so very hard, he is a master of, and upon this he relies for his success."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR. The GOVERNOR has appointed the following named persons to be Com missioners for the State of New-Yora, to take the proo-and acknowledgement of deeds and other instruments to be used or recorded in our State, and to administer

oalhs:—

A. Sergeant, Nevada City, California; J. B. Marshall, Sacramento, California; Nelson L. White, Dunbury, Connecticut; Samuel L. Rankin, Keoank, Jowa; Edmund F. Allen, Fairhaven Massachavetta; William Ashley jr., Grand Rajola Shichigan; William Market, St. Paul, Minnesota; Lucira D. Tompkins Orance, New Jersey; Jesseb Du Rois, Great Isind, Pennsylvania; William Silkman, Providence, Rhode Land; Charles D. Mansfield, Chudmatti Ohlo; Sences W. Ely, California, Ohlo; George S. Dodge, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Also the following named persons to be Notaries Public, to fill vacancies occurring, ance the adjourn-ment of the Legislature:—

ment of the Legislature:—
John P. Sahler, Arcadia, Wayne Ca. Hiram Johnson, Buffalo,
Eria Co. Charles Thompson, Schanectady, Schenectady Co.,
Alegander G. Melvin, Bocheter, Margan, Un.